FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL XIX] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1836. [NO. 989.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Summer Clothing.

G. & L. HURLBUTT, have just received a splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting in part of Gentlemen's Dress and Frock Coats, fine Pantaloons, Vests, &c. which they are prepared to sell low for cash.

May 10, 1836. 88 3w.

Cape Fear Navigation Co.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held on Friday, 3d June next, in the Town of Fayetteville.

JAMES MEBANE, *President.*

May 10, 1836. 88 *tt.*

N B The Raleigh Register will please insert the above two weeks.

Doctor Will McCallum

HAS opened an Office at CENTRE, Montgomery County, (N. C.) where he will generally be found unless professionally engaged. He will constantly keep a fresh supply of the best Medicines that can be procured in the Northern cities. He thinks it unnecessary to say much about his services, as he is in his native county, within ten miles of the place of his nativity. He has been known by some from his cradle, and for years well known as a Practitioner of Medicine in this vicinity; he has been liberally sustained by a large portion of the most respectable citizens in this section of country, for which he feels under greater obligations than he can express. Those who still favor him with their patronage, will receive the same prompt attention that he has heretofore given. This section of country gave him birth, and in it he expects to spin out his last attenuated thread of life. His charges will be regular, and agreeable to the rules of the profession.

May 10, 1836. 88 3w.

NOTICE.

MRS. MARY McLEAN (widow of James McLean,) on her return from Fayetteville the week of last March Court, found in her cart a piece of Broad Cloth supposed to be put there in mistake, after fruitless inquiry for an owner, this method is adopted to give notice; and the owner requested to come forward, prove property, pay the cost of this advertisement, and take it. The cloth is in my possession 4 miles west of Dobbin's Ferry.

DUNCAN McLEAN

Cumberland County, May 7, 88 3tpd.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

For Sale.

THOMASTOWN LIME. Warranted unslacked.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 27th, 1836. 87-tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 15th June next. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, shall be waited on by a Collecting Officer, without any respect whatever to persons

JNO M. STRONG.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1836. 87-15June.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS well known Watering place, situated in Warren county, North Carolina, will be ready for the reception of Company by the 25th inst. The Medicinal qualities of the Water are so fully established, that it is considered unnecessary to say any thing in proof of their efficacy.

Rooms have been prepared with Fire places for invalids, and no attention will be omitted that can, in any way, conduce to the comfort of Visitors.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 1, 1836. 87-10July

☞ A BALL will be furnished at Shocco Springs, on the 15th of June. Good music will be provided on the occasion.

NEW, CHEAP & DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—

Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
140 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
5-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE have received, and are now opening, our Spring Supply, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery,
Leghorn and Tuscan BONNETS,
Mens' silk, fur, wool and palm leaf HATS,
Boys' silk and Leghorn HATS,
Cotton and wool CARDS,
Writing, letter and wrapping PAPER,
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

ALSO,

12 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 Bbls. Manilla Ditto,
80 Bags Rio COFFEE,

Which we offer at a small advance for Cash, Country Produce or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.

April 28, 1836. 86 6*w*.

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C J ORRELL.

Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount

April 26, 1836. 86tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

25 ps. supr. supr. Cloths, various colours,
1 case Erminets and Sattinetts,
1 case Crape Camlets,
20 cases about 1000 ps. fancy PRINTS,
40 ps. supr Irish Linens,
50 " long Lawns,
54 ps. Princettas,
50 ps. Merino Circassians,
25 ps. 6-4 French Bombazine,
2 cases blue Drills,
1 " colored Drills,
1 " Stormants,
4 " Rowen Cassimeres,
2 cases corded Skirts,
1 bale red Padding,
3 cases brown Linen Drills,
1 " colored Cambric,
1 " Umbrellas and Parasols,
Black Lastings, Brochellas, Buckskins, Canton Cords, Leopold Drills, Jaconets, plain Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do, French Ginghams, Parisian Muslins and Prints, black and colored Silks, Vestings, &c., Dundee and Russia Sheetings, Diapers, &c., Satin Beaver and Fur Hats, Palm leaf do, Table Diapers and Table Covers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, new style fancy Bonnets, superior single and double barrel Shot Guns, Scythe Blades, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.,

JNO. McARN

April 5, 1836. 83tf

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and ⅌ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,* &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Spring Term, 1836.

Joseph Shannon and Eliza Shannon, his wife, by her next friend, vs Thomas D. Parke, William Dismukes, *Trustees,* and Benjamin H Rutland, John D Moore, and Nancy his wife. } *Ex parte Petition.* IN EQUITY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court,* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for three months, that the said Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be entered pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

WITNESS, WILLIAM E. TROY, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the second Monday in March, A D 1836, and in the 60th year of American Independence.

[86 13w.] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WM CADE.

March 28, 1836. 82-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835 56tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,

Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf

A Splendid Assortment Of Seasonable GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in addition to his usual Stock, has lately purchased the Stock of Goods of a House declining business, and almost daily receiving Goods from New York, selected lately by a judicious person, from the last arrivals there; altogether making at least as extensive an assortment as can be offered by any House in this place. He therefore solicits a call from all persons who visit this place for the purpose of buying Goods. Any orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and selections shall be carefully made, and as much time given as customary in this place.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1836. §84-6w§

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N. C.) March 22, 1836. 83.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by

E. J HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS SANDFORD & CO.

New Books.

POWER'S Impressions of America; Willis's Pencillings by the Way; Rosamond, by Maria Edgeworth; The Countess and other Tales, by Marryatt and others, Life of Rienzi; Gilbert Gurney; Herbert Wendell; Suddards's British Pulpit; Smith's Thucidydes; Coombe on the Constitution of Man; Life of Calvin; Comstock's Geology; Epitome of Phrenology; Wood and Bache's U. S. Dispensatory; Paper, Quills, Paints, School Books, &c. &c., received by

E. J. HALE.

MILL SAWS.

1 BOX good thickness, for sale by

W. S. LATTA.

P. S 2 young Men wanted as Clerks, preference will be given to such as have not been before engaged. W S. LATTA.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE
ESTABLISHMENT,
Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836. 85 tf

DAILY LINE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND WASHINGTON.

IT is with much gratification that the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company find themselves enabled to assure to Northern and Southern Travellers, that there will be neither disappointment or detention on any part of the above route.

Twenty miles of their road is in full and successful operation, and the proprietors of the Steam Boat and Stage Line, on the balance of the distance, are by contract, bound to be adequately provided for all the travel which may offer, and to accommodate the same with extra Stages when required, thus enabling the Company to pledge itself that no traveller shall apply unsuccessfully for a seat.

THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD, completed and put in operation during the last year—THE STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC, and the RAIL ROAD FROM PETERSBURG TO THE ROANOKE, have relieved this route of a large portion of its former length of Stage Travelling, and it is now believed to offer inducements to travellers, superior to those found in any other route between NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK. Soon after the opening of the Steamboat Navigation between the Northern Cities, a line is expected to be established, by which the journey from New York to Richmond, may be made in 33 hours, and to Blakely, N. C. in 41 hours, of which due notice will be given.

The Cars run in each direction, after the arrival of respective mails.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
Richmond, March 21, 1836.

March 28. 83-9t.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD

Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69*tf.*

SPEECH OF THE HONORABLE

HUGH L. WHITE, OF TENNESSEE,

On the Bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the different States, delivered on the 25th of April, 1836.

Mr. White rose and addressed the Senate to the following effect:—

MR. PRESIDENT: The subject under consideration is not new, but the circumstances connected with it are both novel and important.

Formerly we were in debt, and had no money in the Treasury, which we could not conveniently use. Now we owe nothing, and have an overflowing Treasury. The common wants for an economical administration of the Government, will require but a small portion of our vast, and accumulating treasure; and the question is, what disposition shall we make of the surplus.

Several projects have been presented. An increase of the Army, of the Navy; additional fortifications, and munitions of war, one plan. Another is to put the funds in the power of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and let them vest them in stocks, which will add to our wealth. A third is, to form contracts with incorporated Railroad Companies, for transporting the mail, your warlike stores and your armies. And the fourth is, that presented by this Bill, which is to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States.

In forming an opinion upon this subject, I find myself compelled to form some opinion on each of the others also, that I may be able to decide which ought to be preferred.

But the first question to be settled is one of *power.*

If we have *no power* to dispose of this money, as this Bill proposes, it is only a waste of time to pursue the subject any farther.

Some of our enlightened public men, years past, foresaw difficulties which would, in time, originate from surplusses accumulating in the Treasury, and suggested this very plan for disposing of them.—Some doubted the power under the Constitution, and suggested an amendment to remove the doubt; others felt no doubts, therefore did not deem any amendment necessary. All, however, seem to have concurred in the *fairness* and *justice* of this disposition of such funds, as might not be needed, for the uses of the Federal Government.

If I mistake not, Mr. Jefferson, while President, made a suggestion to Congress on this subject.

Ten years ago, an honorable Senator from New Jersey, now Secretary of the Navy, and I do him the justice to add, then, as well as now, a zealous friend of the present Chief Magistrate, moved in this body on this subject, had a Committee created, made an able, detailed report, accompanied by a bill, which was not finally acted on during the session.

To do that gentleman justice, I must recur to this report and read such parts of it as are material, that we may have the benefit of his opinion as enforced by himself. It is found in the 4th vol. of the Senate Documents at the session 1825 and 1826: doc. 95, page 1; and in these words.

[Here follows a long extract from the report of Mr. Dickerson, strongly urging upon Congress the propriety and advantage of dividing the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States.]

It will here be remarked, no doubt was felt or expressed, as to *power* to distribute every *portion* of the revenue, which could be spared, and a plan was recommended for adoption immediately, although we then owed a large debt, bearing various rates of interest from 3 up to 6 per centum.

Next in the order of time, is the Message of the present Chief Magistrate at the commencement of the session of Congress in 1829, found in the Senate Journal pages 13 and 14. That part of it which is material, is in these words:

"After the extinction of the public debt it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the treasury, beyond what may be necessary for its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress, and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided, considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government; it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the States, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefitted by the improvement of inland navigation, and the construction of *highways* in the several States.—Let us then endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted has, by many of our Fellow Citizens, been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution; while by others it has been avowed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the legislative councils.

"To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just and federal disposition, which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States according to their ratio of representation—and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorising it. I regard an appeal to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, and when its exercise is deemed indispensable to the general welfare, as among the most sacred of all our obligations. Upon this country, more than any other, has, in the providence of God, been cast the special guardianship of the great principle of adherence to written Constitutions. If it fail here, all hope in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a Government of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers. If experience points out the necessity for an enlargement of these powers, let us apply for it to those for whose benefit it is to be exercised; and not undermine the whole system by a resort to overstrained constructions," &c

It will be perceived that in these two short paragraphs, the justice and utility of distributing these surplus funds, are presented to the mind, in language as clear, distinct, and forcible, as can well be employed.

It was not necessary to his purpose, and therefore he did not examine the question whether the powers of Congress over the moneys arising from the *public lands,* were as limited as those possessed over moneys derived from *taxes,* and he contents himself with the expression of a general doubt on the question of power, and recommends an amendment of the Constitution to remove it.

At the session of 1831 and 1832, this subject is introduced into the Report of Mr. McLane, then Secretary of Treasury, and afterwards Secretary of State. What he says will be found in the Senate Documents, vol. 1, doc. 3, page 12—and is in these words:

[Mr. McLane argues in favor of the distribution of the funds, and says expressly, "*that each State has an interest in them, of which it cannot justly be deprived.*"

The vigorous and discriminating mind of this highly gifted and useful man, at once recognizes as sound, a distinction in the powers of Congress over moneys derived from a disposition of the public lands, and those powers that body may be supposed to possess over moneys derived from other sources, and he strongly urges the necessity and propriety of a distribution among the States.

It is fortunate that we are not yet placed in circumstances which make it essential to decide whether we have a power to divide *all* surplus revenue, no matter from what source derived.

I profess to be what is called a strict constructionist of the Constitution, and that our power to *appropriate* money is necessarily confined to appropriations, *to effect some object upon which Congress is expressly empowered to legislate,* or some necessary and appropriate means to effect such enumerated objects. Still I never have been *satisfied* we do *not* possess the power to distribute surplus revenue, if it is believed wise to do so.

No just Government will take, either by direct or indirect taxes, more money than is necessary to defray all the *reasonable expenses* of the Government. When taxes are imposed either directly, or by an assessment of duties, it cannot be foretold precisely how much will be wanted, or how much will be received, in the Treasury. We must necessarily act upon estimates. To some extent, we will be mistaken. Foreseeing this, and for the sake of collecting what will be certainly sufficient, we will almost invariably collect more than is necessary. In a series of years, these accumulating balances will amount to a sum too large to remain *locked up,* and *entirely useless.*—What then is to be done? We surely are not at liberty to devise some *wasteful* and *mischievous project, merely to use the money.*

It came into the Treasury by mistake. Mistakes which, in the nature of things, could not be avoided. Have we no power to correct them when discovered? Is not the power to refund money a *necessary result* from the *power to assess and collect it?*

Is not this a power which Congress has always exercised, and must exercise, as to individuals.

By mistake, our officers collect and place in the Treasury, money which ought not to have been collected; the mistake is discovered, and the individual calls on Congress for redress. We pass a law to refund the money. Where do we get power to do this? There is no express grant of any such power; but it results from the very nature of the relation which exists between the *payer* and *receiver.* The latter must always have power to act *justly,* to act *honestly,* and whenever he finds he has money through *mistake,* he would seem to have power to return it. But I do not intend to express any opinion on this point, or to prolong a discussion, by introducing important topics, not necessary to our action on this bill.—All I intended, was to state, for myself, that should it ever become necessary to discuss the general subject of our power to distribute the *whole surplus,* no matter from *what source* derived, for one, I think it well worth a careful and deliberate consideration, before it is either *affirmed* or *denied;* and I most heartily concur in the sound doctrine of the President, that we ought *not to act,* when there is a reasonable doubt of our power.

The question which we must now decide is, whether we have the power to do that, which all admit, it is perfectly *just* we should do, if we have the *power*—distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

The following considerations have satisfied my own mind, and they are respectfully submitted for the reflection of others. Our public lands were acquired by the United States, by deeds of cessions from several *individual* States, and by the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, which were *paid* for by moneys derived from the *lands which had been ceded by individual States.*

The most important cession was made by the State of Virginia, in the year 1784, and that part of the cession material to our present purpose, is in the following words:

"That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated to any of the before mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a *common fund* for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or *shall* become, members of the confederation, or Federal alliance of the said States, *Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure,* and shall be *faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.*"

1 vol. Laws U. S. p. 474.

This language creates an *express trust* between the United States and each individual State.

By it the United States stand pledged to hold these lands in *trust,* that they shall be *faithfully managed,* and their avails applied for the *joint benefit of all.*

So far as it has been applied to the payment of debts due by all, the trust has been complied with; but now the debts are paid, and there is a surplus, have we the power to give this surplus to those for whose use the trust was created?

I might ask who can doubt it?

Suppose the States still bound together only by the articles of confederation, out of money raised in its own way, and out of its own means, each State had paid, when called on, its regular quota for the expenses of the Federal Government, and for the payment of the national debt, and there was a surplus of twenty or thirty millions of dollars, for which the Federal Government had no use, would we not be bound to distribute it? I say we would not only have the power to do so, but if we did not exert it, a court of chancery *would compel us,* if we could be sued.

The very terms of the cession look to *distribution.* If this were not so, why say in the deed, that when used for the benefit of all, "*Virginia*" *shall be included?* Why fix the "*ratio*" in which payments shall be made to each? If we only have power to *pay debts,* and bear *common expenses of Government,* with these moneys, and can do nothing else with them, both these regulations would have been useless.

I take it therefore as too clear for a doubt, that if now connected by the articles of confederation only, we would have the power to distribute.

The next question is, did the adoption of the *present Constitution* alter the rights of the parties, *or take from Congress* the power to comply with their *engagement?* I answer unhesitatingly no.

In the 6th article of the Constitution, the first paragraph runs thus:

"All debts contracted, *and engagements entered into,* before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, *as under the confederation.*"

In the 3d section of the article of the same instrument, this language is found:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or other property of the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any *particular State.*"

Thus we find all debts contracted, and *engagements* entered into, *before,* were to remain unchanged, and the *respective rights* of the United States and of each *individual State,* were to *remain precisely as if the form of Government had not been altered,* and express power is conferred to dispose of the public lands, and to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States.

With these different provisions before him, who can doubt the power of the United States, to do that which, by accepting this trust, they expressly agreed to do?

Cessions from the other States are made substantially on the same conditions, and liable to the same dispositions by Congress. Louisiana and Florida were purchased with the *avails* of these ceded lands, *the trustee is the same,* and that trustee holds these lands *loaded with exactly the same burden,* and is bound, if those for whose use they are holden desire it, to dispose of them and their proceeds in the same manner.

I hold, therefore, that, be the general question of power to distribute the *whole revenue,* settled as it may, there ought to be no question as to the *power* to divide moneys *arising from the sales of lands.*

But it has been argued that if we have the power, there is no money to divide. That when the amount is settled, the net gain will not exceed $400,000.

To this I can never agree. The United States took this *trust fund*, and with it purchased *Louisiana* and *Florida*, and now we are told they have had the use of the money for nothing, and will only account for the *principal*.

This is not the rule. If the trustee takes the trust fund and trades upon it, he must account to the *cestuy que* use, for all the profits made.

The question in chancery would be, not what these countries cost, but what they are worth.

You cannot fix a price. Louisiana and Florida! The sovereignty and jurisdiction over them *alone*, is worth more to this Union, than all the national debt we ever owed.

How much duties have we collected from their ports?—How much have we avoided paying, by making them our own, instead of letting them remain foreign ports? How many wars have we avoided by their purchase? In short, what would you take for them? No sum. They are beyond price to the rest of the Union.

On this part of the subject, the question with me, is not what sum we now have in the Treasury, which was received for the *sale of lands*, but whether we have a sum in the Treasury equal to that proposed to be distributed, over and above all that is necessary to be appropriated to take care of the great *interests of the country*, and without debiting the States with the sums paid for Louisiana and Florida, because I am sure, upon any fair settlement, the sum due from the Union, is at least equal to the sum which it is proposed now to distribute.

What sum have we, and what will we probably receive in the course of the year?

I will take round sums, disregarding fractions.

We now have in the Treasury	$32,000,000
Of this sum, the quarter ending 31st March, produced $11,000,000. Suppose the remaining three quarters to average the like sum, and we will have on the 31st December, more by	33,000,000
Add the value of our bank stock	7,500,000
Estimated amount	$72,500,000
Deduct for falling off and deficiences	5,500,000
	$67,000,000

After this liberal deduction, we will have sixty-seven millions at the end of the year.

Now for expenditures:

The ordinary wants of the Government ought not to exceed $15,000,000. Mr. McLane, in the report of 1831, to which I have adverted, fixes upon that as a sum *amply sufficient*, and it appears to me in all conscience it must be enough, unless our prosperity is to drive us into the most mad excesses.

Let us then take this as the sum necessary for our ordinary expenses in the course of the year $15,000,000

Add to this, to be distributed among the States 27,000,000

These two sums amount to 42,000,000

Take forty-two millions from sixty-seven, and we will still have in the Treasury *twenty-five* millions of dollars, to apply to any extraordinary expenditures for the army, the navy, for fortifications, or for any other purpose whatever.

The army ought to be increased so much as to render secure our frontiers. The increase of our navy may be hastened to some extent, and we ought ultimately to have a naval force more than able to chastise and drive off any *foreign fleet* sent to *blockade*, or seriously to infest our coast. Larger than that we do not need, and ought not to have, if it were given to us.

Fortifications are only wanted for important points, at which an enemy might do much mischief to public or to private property, by a sudden incursion. The whole coast we never can, and should never attempt to defend by fortifications.

If we do, we must have a large standing army to defend them; otherwise they will be applied to the protection of our enemies.

We are told by the Secretary of War, in a document before me, that Old Fort Comfort covers 63 acres of ground, and to protect it by an adequate force, would require *several thousand men*.

We never can, we never ought to attempt to defend our whole coast, by so many fortifications, as will require any considerable increase of our army.

If we do, in time of peace, those troops will come, on days of *election*, and as they are hired to do our *fighting* they will do our *voting* likewise, and in a short time leave us nothing worth fortifying.

Such defences are contrary to the spirit and genius of our Government, and ought never to be *countenanced*, or *tolerated* to the unreasonable extent, which some appear now to desire. In the same document at pages 21, 22, from the War Department, the Secretary says no new fortification ought to be commenced until all the proposed sites are re-surveyed and plans devised upon a suitable scale, and recommends a Board for that purpose, which will require a small appropriation of thirty thousand dollars.

He also recommends experiments to be made in relation to steam, or moveable batteries, which will require an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars.

Well then, if we concur with the Secretary, we want, at present, no appropriation for new fortifications; but these two sums equal to one hundred and thirty thousand dollars to defray the expenses of a Board, and the experiments of which I have spoken.

As to the fortifications, *now in progress*, let such increase be made in the appropriations, as can reasonably be used in the course of the year.

As to the suggestion made that we ought, at once, to appropriate a sum large enough to *complete the work*, although it may be five or ten years before it can be completed, I do not think it ought to be sanctioned. It is unnecessarily, and for a long time, putting at hazard, in the hands of agents, who may prove faithless, large sums of money.—From year to year let the appropriations be made, and thus avoid all unnecessary risk.

According to this same document, the expense necessary for ordnance must be comparatively trifling. We can be much more readily supplied than I had imagined.

Upon the whole I think all the reasonable demands for the army, for the navy, for fortifications, ordnance, and other munitions of war, can be supplied without making any serious impression, upon that large fund left in the Treasury, after providing for the distribution, as proposed in this bill.

Allusion has been made to matters pending before us, when not acting as a Legislature, which, if perfected, may occasion a considerable increase of expenditure.

That may be so; yet we must remember that not much of this expenditure will, or can be this year, or the next, and that these very measures will increase our resources, if not entirely equal to our increased expenditure, very nearly so. These matters, therefore, may be laid aside.

Another project for ridding the Treasury of its surplus, is that of placing it in the hands of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and authorising them to vest it in some secure stock, yielding a reasonable profit. This might do, and is probably intended as an expedient to save the money from loss; but as to a mode of lessening the fund, it would be making bad worse, it would be devising a plan to *increase* our store, because we would expect a return of the principal and the *interest* produced by it.

But for myself, I have no idea of sending our money among stockjobbers, into the market, to be higgling for bargains, which in one way may be very good, and in some other, very bad. Far rather would I prefer they should remain where they now are.

The last scheme for adoption is, that from the Post Office Committee with the aid of steam.

With the aid of this machinery, I have very little doubt, the whole can be accomplished in a very short time.

The whole of this, which, without intending disrespect to the Committee, I must call artful contrivance, is neither more nor less, than the *old system of Internal Improvement, with Federal means, and by Federal power*, revived, and the more odious, because of the attempt at concealment. The old system has the merit of manliness. Its friends think the Federal Government has the power, and openly avow that they will exercise it: in doing so, they promote the public interest. This seeks to violate the Constitution by stealth, and the contrivers of it must think the device is so artfully concealed, that the public can never find out the design.

Now, sir, I think it perfectly proper, that where a rail road can be had, the Post Master General ought to have the *power to contract with the company*, to carry his mail, and I understand he *has this power already*; therefore as to existing roads the bill will be of no use. He can make just as good a contract without, as with, this bill.

It can only operate on roads commenced and unfinished, or ones being commenced. How then will it operate? Say the road is to be one hundred miles long, and ten or twenty miles only finished, and the company to need funds, they make a contract to carry the mail, and receive at once out of the Treasury, a sum of money, the interest on which, yearly, will be equal to the sum paid yearly in time past, for carrying the mail; with this money the company are to progress, and make another part of the road, then the contract will be enlarged on the same principles, an additional sum paid, and thus the road completed. Can this be any thing but an *enlarged, masked* system of Internal Improvement; and if the charter of the company is for fifty or an hundred years, or forever, your contracts are to be in the same way. To carry out this system, what sum would it probably cost? No man dares to offer a conjecture.

To enable us to have a glimpse of it, let us suppose one case. Upon a given route, the sum paid for carrying the mail was twenty thousand dollars per annum. We are now to give to the company presently, and to be retained as long as the charter lasts, a sum which, at an interest of six per cent, will produce twenty thousand dollars yearly.

What sum would that be? No less than three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and one-third.

This would be but one route, and I presume of the middling class, and pray what sum would it not require, to spread this system over the United States.

Suppose one of those companies, directly after receiving your money, to fail, and decline business, what then? We must lose the money, or take the road. We take the road, and employ managers and hands enough, to carry on business, *on our own account*. We should then have a little army of our own, moving to and fro by steam. Under such a system, we would be steamed out of all our money, all our character, and every thing but a handsome addition to Federal patronage.

Adopt this plan, and my word for it, we will never have another argument on the subject of disposing of our surplus revenue: It will be scattered to the four winds.

As this project is brought forward by a friend of the Administration, it is supposed to be an Administration measure, by this I mean, a measure approved by the President. How this fact may be, I do not profess to know, but I have seen enough in my day here, to satisfy me, that it is very unfair, that every measure brought forward, and advocated by members professing to be friends of the Administration, should be considered as having the sanction of the President. I know not what his opinions on such subjects are now; I know what they *have been*, and until informed, in some authentic mode, they have been changed, I esteem it fair to suppose they remain unchanged.

Let us hear him speak for himself, in two of his communications. In his annual message, 1830, the President says:

"In speaking of direct appropriations, I mean to include a practice, which has obtained to some extent, and to which I have, in one instance, in a different capacity, given my assent—that of subscribing to the stock of private associations. Positive experience, and a more thorough consideration of the subject, have convinced me of the impropriety, as well as inexpediency, of such investments. All improvements effected by the funds of the nation, for general use, should be open to the enjoyment of all our fellow citizens, exempt from the payment of tolls, or any imposition of that character."

Same message, he says farther:

"That such improvements, on account of particular circumstances, may be more advantageously and beneficially made in some States than in others, is doubtless true; but that they are of a character which would prevent an equitable distribution of the public funds amongst the several States, is not to be concealed.

"We have it constantly before our eyes, that professions of superior zeal in the cause of Internal Improvement, and a disposition to lavish the public funds upon objects of that character, are daily and earnestly put forth by aspirants to power, as constituting the highest claims to the confidence of the people. Would it be strange, under such circumstances, and in times of great excitement, that grants of this description should find their motives in objects which may not accord with the public good. Those who have not had occasion to see, and regret, the indication of a sinister influence, in these matters, in time past, have been more fortunate than myself, in their observation of the cause of human affairs."

In his message of 1832, he says:

"I recommend that provision be made to dispose of all stocks, now held by it, (the Government,) in corporations, whether created by the General or State Governments, and placing the proceeds in the Treasury. As a source of profit, these stocks are of little, or no, value; as a means of influence among the States, *they are adverse to the purity of our institutions*. The whole principle on which they are based, is deemed by many unconstitutional, and to persist in the policy which they indicate, is considered wholly inexpedient."

Are we to infer, after this, that he would approve of this plan. I think not. To me, it appears much more probable, were we to pass such a bill as this, that it would be vetoed by him, than that he should negative the distribution bill, when he would reflect upon the *altered state of things*, since that subject was acted on by him.

Such a system as this would be one of Internal Improvement, with the *moneys*, and under the *patronage* of the *Federal* Government. It would be for the benefit of *companies*, some of whose charters may be for *long* periods, or *without limit* as to *time*, they would still continue to receive their *toll* from the *people*.

It would operate partially and unjustly to the different sections of the country. Some would receive *plenty*; others *none*.

Instead of trying to rid the Government of *all connexion* with *stock companies*, we would be forming more extensive and dangerous connexions than have ever been thought of in time past. I therefore conclude, such a scheme, however plausible at first view, can never ultimately find favor from any majority in Congress.

I will now advert to some of the strongest objections which I have heard, to the policy of distribution.

It is thought a system of distribution will make the States feel *dependent on the Federal Government*, and induce them to engage in enterprizes not necessary, and beyond their fair means.

Ought we not to remember that it is the same people, who are represented both in the State, and Federal Legislatures. That they are competent to understand their own rights, and have the power to compel obedience to their will, by their Representatives at home as well as here?

Will they not know that the money distributed is their *own money*, not a boon from Congress? How then will they feel dependent upon those who have done them *no favor*, but the simple act of justice, *of paying them their own money*, in place of keeping it locked up, or having it wasted by others.

If the people are capable of self-government, they must be capable of understanding their *own rights*, and pursuing their *own interests*. They will not view this as a *boon*, but as a delivery to them of that which is their *own*. They will never look to distribution as a *regular* and *certain* resource for State purposes, but as an incidental addition to their other means, which will enable them to carry on with more vigor, any plan, which in their wisdom may be devised, for improving their country, or increasing the means of education.

Again. It is said that the *new States* may justly fear that distribution will induce the old States to keep the price of lands high, and thereby check settlements in them.

It appears to me there can be no real foundation for any alarm on this account. The new States now form a very respectable minority.—That minority will soon be increased to the number of ten or eleven. If we are fit to live together under one General Government, there never can, there never will, come a time, when so large a minority cannot prevail upon enough to make up a majority, to do that which is not only just, but liberal to them.

Nothing can be so likely to prevent this, as a contracted and illiberal policy on their part. If they prevent distribution, and thus prevent others from attaining any participation in a common fund, and this with a view to benefit themselves, may they not destroy all disposition to meliorate their condition? Will it not be more wise in them, to let that, which can well be spared from the proceeds of the Public Lands, be distributed, and with their fair proportion of it, in common with other States, go on and make such Internal Improvements as the interest of their people demands, and rely upon the justice of Congress, from time to time, to make such reductions in the price of the Public Lands, in favor of *actual settlers*, as the interests of the new States may require?

For one, having been raised, and having lived in a new State, and knowing the difficulties they have to encounter, my feelings have been with them, and, since honored with a place here, I have ever been disposed by my votes to favor their wishes and interests, so far as it could, consistently, be done. I hope still to do so, let them pursue what course they may.

Either now, or at any subsequent time, I am ready to vote a reduction of the price of the public lands in favor of the *actual settler*, the cultivator of the soil; but not to favor the *speculator*—He who would buy largely at a *small price*, to sell to the *settler* in *small quantities* at a *high price*.

Of all the evils which can befall a new State, none is greater, than to reduce the price, *so low*, as to encourage individuals, or companies to purchase large quantities of the public domain—They will be *held up* for *increased prices*, and effectually check the growth, the prosperity, and wealth of any State, where such policy is pursued.

But the *actual settler* may well be favored by procuring a home of his own, at a *low price*, where he can cultivate his own soil, and independently of all others, maintain his family.

I voted yesterday against the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi, because it did not provide for *actual settlers*, only for those who *represented that they wished to become settlers*. Let lands be entered upon such statements, and those who entered them would, in many cases, soon change their minds, and *some speculator* would be found to be the *true owner*, at the *reduced price*.

Whenever the lands have been so long in market, at a reasonable price, as to show that they are not of value to the General Government, let them be transferred, upon some fair terms, to the States in which they respectively lie.

In the State which I have the honor, in part, to represent, the United States now own some lands, which never have been, and never can be, brought into market by them, so as to produce any benefit whatever; to the State they would be worth something; there is now a bill pending in the other House, which has for its object their transfer to the State, and if it reaches the Senate, which I hope it soon will, it is believed we will be able to show the propriety of passing it.

Let us now reflect a little on some of the advantages which will flow from the passage of this bill.

In the first place we will do that which is an act of justice to the individual States. Several of them, my own among the rest, have never received a *dollar* from the *Federal* Government, while others have received large donations in lands, or in money.

In some States where they are opposed to Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, no contributions have been made for either roads or canals, while in others large sums have been expended. This inequality has produced heart-burnings and discontents. Give to each its own proportion of this fund, to do with as it pleases, and this cause of discontent will be removed.

Each State is the proper judge what ought to be done with its own money, I am, therefore, opposed to giving any direction, as to the objects, to which it shall be applied; but I have no doubt, in most instances, it will be expended either in Internal Improvements, or in the business of Education.

I have been one of those, who do not believe the Federal Government has the *power to carry on a system of Internal Improvements within the States;* and I shall now think it peculiarly hard, when we find a large sum of money, which we have the power to distribute, if it should be taken, and wasted upon *remote and distant objects*, and my State receive nothing. I should consider myself criminally negligent, if I did not urge the necessity of giving that, which I think is justly our due.

By making this distribution, we shall withdraw from the deposite Banks a large sum of money, now locked up from the *common and beneficial pursuits of life*, and put in circulation, not in one State or place in particular, but every State in the Union, so that its beneficial effects will be felt by all.

Now, if this money is loaned by the banks, it is evident to my mind, the loans are not made to *commercial men*, accustomed to bank accommodations, but to companies, engaged in *speculations* in our *most valuable public lands;* by means of these loans, the honest settler is driven off from your public sales, or is forced to join some company, for the sake of enabling himself to procure, at a fair price, the small piece of land on which he has settled

Formerly, we sold the public lands upon a credit; while that was the case, companies were formed, and speculations carried to a great extent. I attended one of those sales, and saw enough to satisfy me, Mr. President, that if you and I could unite our capacity for business, we would then be able to purchase, at its value, a section of land.—The speculators would force us to join them, or drive us out of the market. They would tell us the land we desired to purchase was worth ten dollars per acre, and if we would give them the difference between the sum we had to give at sale, and ten dollars, then we might buy, otherwise they would run it up to twenty dollars per acre; and they would keep their word, if we did not come to terms; if we did, then we could bid off the land at a dollar and a quarter, which we would pay to the *Government*, and in addition we would pay the *company eight and three quarter dollars per acre*.

The Congress determined to break up these speculations, by requiring cash payments. It worked very well till lately. Within the last year, the land speculations are revived to a fearful extent. Now what is probably the cause? These large sums, *so long on deposite*, enable the banks to make these companies *large loans on long credits*, and with the money thus *borrowed*, your best lands are sacrificed. This is nothing but the *credit system revived in a new shape*. Formerly, the Government itself, openly gave credit—now the banks give the credit, but the *Government furnishes the funds which enable them to do so*. This is a growing evil. It is like rolling a snow ball; every turn makes it larger, and if not checked, we shall soon have this matter carried to an extent, which will make the mischief incurable. *Divide this money*, and we take from the banks the *power* of making these loans, and your lands will be purchased in *fact*, as well as in *form*, for *money*.

Beside these considerations, we will prevent our deposite banks from overtrading to an unreasonable extent. If these speculations are to be persisted in, a day of reckoning will come. If a run is made on your banks, which they cannot stand, we not only lose our money on deposite, but what is infinitely worse, we bring upon the country the evil of a *depreciated currency*, which always falls most heavily upon those least able to bear the loss.

Pass this bill, and we not only avoid these evils, but we furnish each State with the strongest inducements to aid your banks in maintaining a *sound* and *wholesome* currency; with their proper proportions of which, when received, I have no doubt, all will make judicious *Internal Improvements*, and take care to have the business of education suitably encouraged.

Our Congressional Canvass.—Messrs. Graham and Newland are again before the people. Mr. Newland now explicitly avows himself a Van Buren man, and acknowledges that he was for White last Summer, while canvassing, before the people. From all parts of the district, we learn that Mr. N's friends are deserting him. The people are well convinced that Congress has done the grossest injustice to Mr. Graham, and they are determined to put the matter beyond all dispute when the next election takes place.

Rutherfordton Gazette.

Van Buren Meeting in Asheville.—We are really much surprised, that no *official* account of the proceedings of that Convention has yet been made public. It is said the Convention assembled in the night, in a private room, in Asheville, during the last term of the Superior Court, and nominated Robert Love of Haywood, as the elector for this district. We also learned, that there were delegates in attendance from the counties of Macon, Haywood and Yancy. Burke, Rutherford and Buncombe were not represented, unless some Ned Rucker took upon himself to represent them without authority. The Vanites never attempted to appoint delegates from the counties of Buncombe and Rutherford They did attempt it in Burke, and were most miserably disappointed—they could only get a chairman, two secretaries, and a spokesman!—*Rutherfordton Gazette.*

The twentieth annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocess of North Carolina, assembled in this town on Wednesday, the 4th instant, and continued in session to Monday last. The number of visitors and lay delegates was less than had generally attended former conventions, but the attendance on the church services, notwithstanding the heavy and frequent rains, was numerous and highly respectable. The Right Rev. LEVI S. IVES, Bishop of the diocess, was present and presided. We are gratified to learn that the health of this eminent Divine has been entirely restored by his trans-Atlantic tour.

On Sunday, the Rev. *Edward M. Forbes* and the Rev. *Harvey Stanly*, of this town, and the Rev. *Cameron F. McRae*, of Fayetteville, were admitted to the Order of Priests.—Among the visiters at the Convention, we, in common with the citizens in general, were pleased to see the Rev. Richard S. Mason, D. D., for many years the faithful and esteemed Rector of Christ's Church in this place, and now President of Newark College, Delaware.

The twenty-first annual Convention will be held in Fayetteville, in May, 1837.

Newbern Spectator.

The Small Pox, we regret to say, has again made its appearance among us. We do not apprehend much general danger from it, as every means will be taken to confine the disease within the limits where it prevails; but justice to our neighbours in the adjoining counties requires us to publish every such occurrence.—We are informed by the physician who attends the hospital that there are three cases.—*Ib.*

It has been decided by a competent tribunal, in New Jersey, that the price of kissing a lady against her consent, is two dollars.

On Saturday last, a countryman stepped into Captain Cutler's hotel, for the purpose of selling a basket of eggs which he had brought to market. Mr. Kenworthy, the ventriloquist, happened to be present, and perceiving that the man was not a Solomon, he playfully threw his voice into one of the eggs, and imitated the faint chirpings of an imprisoned chicken so successfully, that the man looked aghast. "Well, I declare"—ejaculated the astonished countryman—"that beats all; if I'd a known there was one of that sort among them, darn me if I'd a brought them."—*Newbern Spectator.*

The Petersburg Rail Road company has declared a dividend of *five* per cent. out of the profits of the last six months.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, MAY 3.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Fortune has revolved the spokes in her wheels, and now sides with Texas. Yesterday a gentleman arrived from Attakapas in this State, and he asserts that two persons had been at St. Martinsville immediately before his departure, who stated as a positive fact, within their own cognizance, that an engagement had taken place between part of the Texian and Mexican army. The latter had been separated into two bodies, divided by the river Brasos whose sudden rise prevented their junction. The larger body consisted of about 13 or 1400 men, who being attacked by Gen. Houston, set fire to the town of Harrisburgh and retreated; but Houston succeeding in overtaking them about 7 miles from that place, compelled them to a pitched battle, in which 700 of the Mexicans were killed, and 500 taken prisoners—among whom was General Cos, whose *parole d'honneur* will serve him on this occasion!! The enemy was completely routed and the loss of the Texians was very inconsiderable. Gen. Houston immediately marched in pursuit of the other body, and may have equally captured them; but this is not yet ascertained.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

By the steam boat Levant which arrived last evening, the accounts are confirmed of Houston's victory over the Mexican army. Having conquered the first division (as elsewhere related, he attacked the second division under Santa Anna himself—the result of which was as hastily communicated in the following circular from the Texian Secretary of War to the people of Nacogdoches.

HEAD QUARTERS, Army, April 28.

We met Santa Anna on the 21st inst. we attacked him with 600 men; he had about eleven hundred with two howitzers. We entirely routed his whole force, killing about half, and taking the remainder prisoners. Santa Anna himself and all his principal officers are our prisoners. The history of war does not furnish a parallel to this battle; we had only 6 killed and twenty wounded.

I have not time or I would send a full report, I will do this in the course of to-morrow. I again call on my fellow citizens. Let us come on and conquer the remaining troops, and our country is free. Turn out at once—let us do the work at once.

THOMAS J. RUSK, Secretary of War.

Since writing the above, we heard it stated as if on good authority that Gen. Houston held a council of war on the fate of his prisoners; and that Santa Anna and his officers had been shot; the privates were sent to Matamoras. It was also stated that Gen. Gaines had written a private letter confirmatory of this account; but we did not see it. There can however be no doubt that Houston has conquered; and that the Mexican army is prostrated. The day of retribution has at length come; and Texas is free.

New Orleans, April 29.

MORE MEXICAN BARBARITY.

We have read of Turkish, Algerine, Spanish and African barbarity and the horrors of Indian warfare, but they bear no comparison to the fiendlike murders and tortures inflicted by the Mexicans on the unfortunate colonists of Texas. The following is another among the many on record:—

Extract of a letter dated—

Matagorda, April 1, 1836.

Some spies taken by Houston, here, reported that the prisoners taken alive at the Alamo, were dragged through hot embers, and their flesh cut off previous to their being burnt in a pile.

Major McCall, aid to Gen. Gaines, passed here, (says the Natchez Courier of the 26th ult.) on Saturday evening *direct from Fort Jessup*. He is the bearer of despatches to the President of the United States. He contradicts the rumour that the Indians had taken up arms against the Texians, and states that Gen. Gaines is satisfied he has been misinformed, and consequently *recalled* the troops he ordered to the Sabine.

The following is the account given by one of those who escaped, of the massacre of Fannin's corps, of which savage deed there is now not the least doubt:

"The prisoners were all marched back to Goliad, and were joined by other parties of prisoners, amounting in all to 407 men. They were kept eight days in confinement—being allowed only a small piece of beef to each man once a day, and no bread; on the 9th day at sunrise, they were marched out under pretence of taking them to Capona to embark for New Orleans. The prisoners rejoiced at the prospect of a speedy release—but when they found themselves divided into four parties each with a guard of overwhelming strength, and that these parties were marched by different routes—they began to have gloomy forebodings. When they had marched about a quarter or half a mile, young Hadden's companies heard a firing in the direction of Col. Fannin's party. A murmer arose that they were killing the prisoners, at that moment the guard which were in two lines—one upon each side of the prisoners, passed all to one side, and commenced a fire by platoons at the prisoners: young Hadden and three others yet unhurt, started and fled. The Cavalry armed with lances, pursued them;—they plunged into the river and swam;—one was killed in the water, one upon the bank, and the fate of the third is unknown. Young Hadden secreted himself until night—from his hiding place he heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying men,—the cries of "O Lord! O Lord have mercy!" and the most affecting ejaculations of distress were mingled with the noise of guns which gradually subsided towards midday, when the horrid work was finished.—The neighbours who have known young Hadden from his childhood say, that his statement may be relied upon with implicit confidence;—no man can hear him tell his story and doubt its truth, and a blacker picture of perfidy and blood, is not on record in the annals of history."

The Texian armed Schr. Invincible, Captain Brown, (the only vessel, we believe, belonging to the navy of the new Republic,) was captured on the 1st inst. by the U. S. Sloop of war Warren, and carried into New Orleans. The Invincible had captured the American brig Pocket, which was loaded with provisions, &c. for Santa Anna's army; and for this Commodore Dallas despatched the Warren to take her. The crew were placed in the custody of the U. S. Marshal, to be tried for Piracy.

The Arkansas Gazette of the 12th inst. contradicts the statement that was current about a month since of the murder of Gen. Coffee and his hands, about twenty-five in number, by the Camanche and Pawnee Indians, on the frontier of Arkansas.

After our paper was ready for press, last evening, we were happy to learn that a letter had just been received in this city from an officer of the Army of the highest rank, at New Orleans, stating that there was not the least danger of any hostilities on the Texian frontier, either from Indians or from the Mexican troops, and that the Governor of Louisiana concurred fully in that opinion, founded on the most recent information from the frontier. We infer from this that General Gaines has been misinformed and entirely mistaken as to the fears expressed in his letter to the Secretary of War.—*National Intelligencer.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 7.

The sales since Friday amount to 13,000 bags. Arrived 13 vessels from the United States, 1 from Maranham, and 1 from Bombay. Prices have lowered ¼d per lb.

FROM THE MACON MESSENGER.

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR!

Our accounts from Columbus and the vicinity are of a most alarming character. A war has already been commenced and a number of citizens killed. The Creek Nation, below the Federal Road, are all in arms, and killing every white person they have fallen in with. There has been less known of the hostility of those above, but it is most probable that all are combined, and that the movements are simultaneous through the whole nation. They commenced their general work of slaughter on Monday, the 10th instant. Previous to this, on the 5th, Major Wm. B. Flourney, late of Putnam County, in this State, was killed and scalped a few miles below Fort Mitchell. A Mr. Hobbs was killed while in bed. A letter from Colonel Crowell, the Agent at Fort Mitchell, dated the 9th, says that "four persons have been killed and many negroes taken off within a few days. That he had sent a messenger to some of the principal Chiefs, who had returned him word that their young men were bent on war, and had assembled in the swamp near the Federal road to attack any troops that might march into the nation."—The Indians have taken possession of Hardaway's Ferry, 8 miles above Columbus. Word was sent to Columbus by Ben Marshall, a half-breed, that the Indians intended to burn that place on Tuesday night. Dr. Ingersoll, an Enrolling Agent, who was in the nation, at or near Talladega, found them to exhibit so much hostility that he was compelled to leave, and come into Columbus. Great numbers of people, supposed to be about 2,000, who reside West of the Chattahochee, had come to Columbus for protection. A company of about 20 men went out of Columbus on Monday, a few miles, to protect and bring in some families, returned in safety, and effected their purpose. Another company of about one hundred men, on Tuesday went into the nation, 8 miles to the Uchee bridge, on the Federal road, and brought in some straggling settlers but did not see any Indians. Fifteen dead bodies were seen by the flying inhabitants, who had been shot by the Indians, and were lying in the road, five of which were brought into Columbus.

Of course, all is confusion and dismay—the number that have been murdered cannot be ascertained, but it was believed that there were twenty-seven who had been heard of and seen, that were killed on the roads Probably many were on the plantations. The Western Mail to Montgomery is suspended, so that we shall have no intelligence for some time West of Columbus.

We have heard nothing of (indeed there has not been time to call out) a force for the purpose of opposing the Indians. A considerable one will be required, as the Creeks number not less than 7,000 warriors, most or all of whom may be expected to take the field. If the present anticipations are verified, the war of Florida will be a trifle to the one with the Creeks. It is very certain that the Seminoles of Florida, last fall sent a war belt to every town in the Creek Nation, to arm them up to war; and it is very probable that a similar attempt has been made through the whole of the Southern and Western tribes on the borders of the United States.

The Prospect.—The Western Carolinian thinks that Gen. Dudley will receive as large a vote in the West, for Governor, as Gen. Jackson ever did for President.

Gen. Dudley.—We are gratified to learn from the Newbern Sentinel, that the candidate of the White party for Governor in this State, Gen. DUDLEY, at the recent term of Onslow County Court, addressed the people at length on the political topics of the day. The Sentinel complains of this course, and speaks of Gen. Dudley's harangue as an attempt to gull the people.—Why is it, that every effort to enlighten the public mind, whether through the press or from the Hustings, is denounced by the Van Burenites? Is it because their deeds are evil and they fear the light? In no other way, can we account for their love of darkness.

We are gratified to perceive the Anti-Van Buren Candidate for Governor setting this example of mixing with the people, and satisfying any doubts which they may entertain as to his political opinions. We see the same propriety in the Candidates for the Chair of State pursuing this course, as those offering for the Legislature. It is impossible that the great mass of the voters can act understandingly in the selection of a Governor, unless they have some knowledge of the views of the candidates. And how can this knowledge be imparted in a mode more consonant to our Republican usages, than by personal intercommunication with the people. We hope Gen. Dudley will continue this interchange of opinion with the electors, and will explain his views to them as frequently as occasion presents. The people will show through the ballot boxes, whether they approve it or not.

Raleigh Register.

TO NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

PORTSMOUTH & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

DAILY LINE.

THE public are informed that sixty miles of this Road are completed and ready for the transportation of Passengers and Produce. A train of Cars leaves Portsmouth DAILY at half past 7 o'clock A. M. (should the Baltimore and Washington steam boats not arrive in time the cars will be delayed until nine o'clock) and arrive at Margaretteville, the present termination of the road to dinner. Thence Passengers will be conveyed in four horse coaches to Halifax N. C. At Halifax there are regular lines of Stages to Tarborough, Fayetteville, and Raleigh. Passengers for Edenton, Plymouth, &c will be taken from the cars at Blackwater bridge by the steam boat Fox

Returning—the Coaches will leave Halifax at 3 o'clock A. M; arrive at Margarettville to breakfast; leave Margarettville at 8 o'clock and arrive at Portsmouth the same day *in time for the Washington and Baltimore steam boats*. The advantages of this road are *ECONOMY* and *DESPATCH*. The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax being only Five Dollars, and the whole distance (84 miles) travelled by daylight.

Passengers will find this the *CHEAPEST*, as well as the most *PLEASANT, DIRECT*, and *EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE*. Leaving Halifax in the morning, they arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia. Or leaving Philadelphia in the morning they arrive at Halifax or Edenton the ensuing evening, without being deprived of the regular hours of sleep.

In the course of the year it is expected that the Rail Road will be completed to Halifax.

Portsmouth, May 11. 89 3w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

White Meetings.—Pasquotank, Pitt and Nash counties have spoken in favor of the Whig candidates—making 43 out of 65 counties.

At a District Convention for the 10th Electoral District, held on the 3d inst. all the counties being represented, viz. Franklin, Warren, Halifax and Nash,—Doctor Willie Perry, of Franklin, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Elector in that District. We want but four names to complete our Ticket, which, so far, is as follows:

1st District, ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford.
2d " Col. ANDERSON MITCHELL, Wilkes.
3d " WM. J. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg.
4th " JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
5th " Hon. THOMAS SETTLE, Rockingham.
6th " JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
7th " Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER, Cumberland.
8th " CHARLES MANLY of Wake.
9th " Dr. WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin.
10th " WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
11th " JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin.

Judge White's Speech.—We ask particular attention to this able speech on the Land Bill. It will teach his enemies, if they will read it "*attentively,*" that he can argue, that he can give reasons for his opinions, that he expresses himself in a forcible and perspicuous manner, making his subject so plain that all may understand it; and an argument so conclusive that none can gainsay it.

The Superior Court for this County adjourned yesterday. The trial of Norman Gillis, from Moore, which place took on Monday and Tuesday last, resulted in his acquittal of the charge of Arson, and he was discharged. The prosecution was conducted by Alexander Troy, Solicitor, and David Reid, Esqs.; the prisoner was defended by John B. Kelly, and John D. Eccles, Esqs.

Blackwood's Magazine.—We are indebted to the publisher in New York for the beautiful *fac simile* reprint of this popular work, and also for a copy of the Metropolitan Magazine, edited by Capt. Marryatt, which may be seen at this office by gentlemen disposed to patronize them. We will take pleasure in forwarding subscriptions to these or the other reprints of the English Magazines and Reviews.

Another War.—Our Southern neighbours of Alabama and Georgia are about to suffer the horrors of a Creek War. See the particulars in another column. The Creek nation is formidable for its numerical strength, and was formerly so on account of its warlike propensities. Perhaps it is so still; but it is likely that such an intimate intercourse with the whites may have produced the usual effects—dissipation and enervation. Fortunately, they will be more easily reached than the Seminoles, and we doubt not that the patriotic militia of Georgia and Alabama, if not subjected to the control of a United States' officer, will give a good account of them.

Texas.—The reader will find in another column, all the particulars we have as yet received of the glorious victory achieved by Gen. Houston's army over Santa Anna.—Some doubt is felt of the truth of the statement. But we are inclined to credit it, perhaps not to the full extent. These things lose nothing as they go; and it is quite likely that the affair has been exaggerated.

Besides the pleasure it will afford us to have the account confirmed, because of its effect upon the independence of Texas, and the punishment of the monster Santa Anna,—there is another and still stronger reason for rejoicing. There is scarcely room for doubt, that if Santa Anna had been successful in subduing Texas, flushed with victory, he would have resented the occupation of his territory by Gen. Gaines's army, as ordered by the President. It would have been hardly possible to avoid a war; and indeed we fear it would not have been desired, either by Gen. Gaines's army, or by the people of the neighboring South Western States, or by the Executive at Washington. But for our part, we think there is enough of wars already, especially as what we have on hand are so badly managed.—We shall rejoice, therefore, especially, to have the news fully confirmed. It is supposed, that if Santa Anna has been defeated or taken, there will be a revolution in Mexico, which will give the Texians time to secure their independence.

Florida.—The accounts from this ill-fated Territory are gloomy indeed. Since the termination of the abortive campaign, and the discharge of the volunteers, the Indians have commenced, afresh, their barbarities, plundering, burning and murdering. There appears to be no adequate force to meet and subdue even the small parties which prowl about the country.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of the city of Tallahassee, as a body of Indians were seen at Col. Gamble's, 15 miles from that place, on the 5th inst. Col. G. and his negroes had taken to the woods, and it was reported that his cotton house and other buildings had been burnt by the Indians. Two men had been wounded near him, and a Mr. Gorman killed. Judge Randall's plantation, 25 miles from Tallahassee, had been visited, one negro killed, and the horses and mules driven off.

Nothing has as yet been heard from the garrison of 40 men left at the block house on the Withlacoochee, and the impression gains ground that they have met the fate of Major Dade and his companions.

Gov. Call has issued an order for a draft of 150 mounted men, for immediate service, to serve four months, for the protection of the exposed frontier, and calls upon all the Militia of the Territory to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning to any exposed point.

The plantation of Mr. Dupont, about 25 miles from St. Augustine, was attacked on the night of the 8th inst. Mr. D. made his escape, with his two sons, and walked to St. Augustine. Mr. Joseph Long, who was in the house, was shot down. The Indians ransacked the house, and loaded ten horses with plunder; gave Mr. Dupont's four guns to his negroes, and told them to kill every white man they saw. The negroes, however, all escaped to town, as did also Gen. Hernandez's, whose place was also visited by the Indians.

On Sunday morning, upon the receipt of the above information, Gen. Scott sent Capt. Dimick's Company of U. S. Artillery, mounted, accompanied by 10 volunteers, in pursuit of them. After marching until sunset, they came upon a party of Indians, 7 to 10 in number, who were driving off a large body of cattle. The volunteers were in advance and charged upon them, and fired, wounding two of them. The Indians returned the fire and killed Mr. Dupont's horse under him, and wounded Capt. Dimick's. The remainder of the Indians fled into the Hammock near by, and were pursued by the troops who poured in a heavy fire.—One of the regulars was killed and four wounded—two of them severely—night coming on they were compelled to retire to the open woods, where they encamped and remained a few hours; but as there was no water for the horses or men, they retired to St. Josephs.

The whole number might have been taken had day-light lasted. Capt. Dimick reports 4 Indians killed and probably as many wounded. The man who was killed they buried, and on returning to the ground next day, they found him dug up and scalped. They were well supplied with ammunition, and had considerable plunder with them.

The above is the substance of the accounts from the seat of hostilities.

Gen. Scott.—As we expected, the gallant volunteers have returned to their homes thoroughly disgusted with the Government's pet, the *diplomatic* Gen. Scott. We suppose we shall soon hear the particulars; but the following will give some idea of what we may expect.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

Very heavy complaints have reached us from various quarters, of ill treatment received by our Volunteers during the late abortive campaign in Florida; and some of them from sources which remove all doubt of their being well founded.

We mention for the information of gentlemen who may be in the city on their return from the seat of war, that at a meeting of our citizens held last week, a Committee was organized, to report on the subject of the treatment of the Volunteers and Militia, and who will doubtless be grateful for information. General Hayne is Chairman of the Committee.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in Col. Brisbane's Regiment, to the Editor, dated:—

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 1, 1836.

Dear Sir:—Col Goodwin's Regiment of S. C. Militia, and Col. Brisbane's Regiment of infantry arrived here last evening about sun-set. We marched from Volusia to this place, a distance of 60 miles in less than three days. On our last day's march we must have gone at least 27 miles. Thus ends the Campaign for this year, and I trust that it will be the last time that the Militia of S. C. will be marched into the field by an officer of the United States army. We have a tale to tell of tyranny and oppression, which will startle the people to hear. Thank God, our men have behaved like men, as becomes the sons of a gallant state. We have had no mutiny nor symptoms of insubordination, but it is not for want of cause; our grievances have been borne, not because we had not spirit to resent them, but rather because we judged it ill timed to do so in the enemy's country, and because we felt that in submitting to unnecessary privations, we were proving the efficiency of our Militia, and adding to the character and honor of our beloved and gallant State. It was to add lustre to the many bright stars that adorn her, that we came, and I feel well satisfied that she will have no occasion to blush for her sons. We ask however, in behalf of those who may come after us, that those in authority should see to it, that they be not subjected to the same barbarity that we have. Let it not be placed in the power of any future petty despot, to oppress and insult the free born spirits of your sons. The future will develope such a condition of things as will excite a spirit of indignation in the breast of every freeman.

A Dinner was given in Augusta, to the volunteers of that city, on their return from Florida, in which about 800 persons participated. Among the Toasts, flattering compliments were frequently paid to Generals Gaines and Clinch, but the only notice taken of Gen. Scott, is the following:

By Thos. Richards. *The rival Major Genrrals of the Florida Campaign*—One fights without eating—the other eats without fighting—it requires a combination of both to make a *Clinch.*

☞ **The Right Rev. Bishop Clancy** will hold the Visitation in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday next, the 22d inst.

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated,

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1836.

"As to our Congressional proceedings, they progress slowly. Clay's Land bill having passed the Senate, is now before the H. of R., and several motions for its reference to various committees are now pending. The friends of the bill generally wish it referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the union. Its enemies have proposed its reference to the committee of Ways and Means, and some to the committee on public Lands, for the purpose of defeating the bill, and for the purpose also of getting a sophistical argument in the form of a report of a committee against it, as a majority of both those committees is known to be opposed to it upon party grounds. Several days have been spent in debate on these motions of reference, which have not yet been decided.

This proposition for the distribution of the proceeds of the public Lands among the States, is a subject of much disquietude to the *party.* Many of them are instructed by their constituents to vote for it, and with all their party predilections dare not vote against it, if they can be brought to meet the question fairly; but it is very apparant that they are seeking to give it such a reference as may prevent any action of the House on it during the present session, and thereby evade in an indirect way the performance of a duty which their constituents and the country require of them. I have strong hopes, if we can get a direct vote on the bill, that it will pass, as there are many Van Buren men pledged to support it, but who I fear and believe are disposed to give it such a disposition as to prevent such vote.

I have no hesitation in saying that this just, reasonable and equitable measure, which would be productive of so much good to the country, would pass almost unanimously were it not made a *party* question. Most of the important business of the session is yet to be disposed of; and I presume the adjournment cannot take place until the latter part of June.

Major Micajah Autry.—We have received a letter from Tennessee, informing us that this gentleman was one of the gallant volunteers who fell at the storming of the Alamo, in San Antonio, Texas. He was a native of Sampson county, in this State, but from the age of six years until the year 1823, when he was about 28 years of age, he resided in this county, with his father, Mr. Theophilus Autry. Between the age of 17 and 18, he volunteered in Captain Lord's company, and marched to Wilmington, when that place was threatened by the British. He afterwards joined the army at Charleston, and remained in the service until the peace in the spring of 1815. On his return, in consequence of bad health, which prevented his labouring on the farm, he directed his attention to literary pursuits, and soon qualified himself for teaching. In 1823, he removed to Hayesborough, Tenn. Here he studied Law, and was admitted to the bar at Nashville in 1828 or '9. In 1831 he removed to Jackson, in the Western District of Tennessee, where he practised Law until November last, when he volunteered in the cause of Texas. He met death in the glorious battle of San Antonio; the particulars of which are too well known to need repetition. He has left a wife and two children, in Tennessee, and his aged father and other relatives in this county.

The Cumberland Resolutions—Again.—Our readers will recollect, that on the 9th of March last, the Van Buren party held a meeting in this town, and passed resolutions of such an extraordinary character as to excite general surprize. They will recollect that we exposed some of the errors and inconsistencies of those who figured at the meeting, in the Observer of the 24th of that month. But besides the gross errors of fact and argument which we then noticed, there was another, which excited our special wonder, but of which, for good reasons, we took no notice. It was not our province to defend the Nullifiers from the slander of the writer, whoever he might be, of the resolutions introduced on that occasion by the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, but which we do him the justice to believe, were only his offspring by adoption. We have never belonged to that party, and we knew that it contained members who were fully competent to defend it; therefore we suffered it to pass. But a recent circumstance induces us to recur to it again. The resolution to which we refer is in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That we denounce the vile doctrine of the Nullifiers, as worse than nullification itself, "That the labouring class of society, whether Bond or Free, White or Black, ought not to participate in political power, because it would endanger the rights of the property holder and is incompatible with the stability of Freedom." That we believe it to be the sentiment of the vast majority of the whole party opposed to Martin Van Buren, but that the Nullifiers are the most reckless corps and only dare avow it."

Here then the writer of the resolutions has distinctly given a most offensive sentiment with the marks of quotation, and has declared that the Nullifying party *avow* this sentiment as one of their doctrines, and that the writer believes the sentiment is held by the vast majority of the whole party opposed to Mr. Van Buren. Marks of quotation are only properly applied to a literal copy of words used by some one. Whoever applies then otherwise does it through ignorance or wickedness. Two calls were made through the columns of this paper, upon the writer of the resolutions, for his authority for imputing to the Nullifiers, (or we may add, any one else,) such language. After a delay of several weeks, the Journal pretends to answer the call, and thereby, we presume, entitles its editors to be considered as the authors of the resolutions. How do they answer it? Do they show that the words were a literal copy of any thing, either printed, written or spoken? By no means. They introduce a long extract from the Message of Gov. McDuffie to the Legislature of South Carolina at its last session. And by so doing they admit that a *fraud* was attempted to be practiced on the people, by attributing the expression of such a sentiment to a portion of their opponents. So far was the extract from the Message from containing the words thus marked as a quotation, that there is nothing that can, by the most forced construction, justify the writer in attributing such a sentiment to any one.

But this is not all. It is evident that the pretence of deriving the sentiment from Gov. McDuffie is an afterthought of that pink of fair dealing, the Journal. What did the Journal say of that Message on the 2d of December last:

From the North Carolina Journal, Dec. 2, 1835.

"GOV. MCDUFFIE.—We have read attentively the annual Message of this Gentleman, to the Legislature of S. Carolina, now in session; and do not hesitate to say, that on the subject of the slave question, it is a masterly production; it places the matter on its true ground, and exposes in manly terms, the baseness and the folly of the designs of the abolitionists."

Was ever any thing more conclusive? The Editors had "read, ATTENTIVELY," the Message, and did "not hesitate to say, that on the subject of the slave question, it is a *masterly* production; it places the matter on its TRUE GROUND," &c. After having thus endorsed Gov. McDuffie's sentiments, how can the Journal now come forward with an extract from that very Message, on that very subject of Slavery, to show that it contained the odious doctrine imputed to it? How can they dare now to charge language which they had so emphatically sanctioned, as leading to "monarchy and aristocracy:"—as inculcating the doctrine that "the working class in every State," "all who labor for hire, whether on Farms, in Workshops, in Printing Offices, in Factories, in Commerce, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Tailors"—ought not to be "admitted to membership in the political community!" Shame! Shame! where is thy blush.

We have already extended this article to a greater length than we intended. But we cannot help making an extract from the Journal of the 5th inst. Let the reader again cast his eye over the above emphatic commendation of the Message by the Journal of Dec. 2d, and then read what it *pretends* to think of that same message on the 5th of May; as follows:

"Now what is the doctrine avowed in the above extract? One position is, that in all States whether slave holding or non-slave holding, be their citizens bond or free, white or black, that there is a class of citizens that must necessarily perform the offices of dependent servitude for society, that the slaves do in the South. The next position is that to admit that class into a community of political privileges, such as the right of suffrage and of holding office, &c. with the higher classes of society, would introduce a dangerous element into the body politic. The third position is, that admitting the labouring class into these equal privileges would tend to agrarianism, or in other words that this class though white and free, possessing no property or less than the higher classes of society, would *rob* the wealthy of their property and introduce anarchy into society. The fourth position is, that this anarchy and robbery has already exhibited itself on the part of the working men of the Northern States, where there are no slaves, where all free men enjoy the political privileges of choosing their public servants, and are members of the political community. The fifth position is, that the remedy against this robbery and anarchy on the part of the labouring classes of society in the free States, is either, that they should be stript of all political privileges—disfranchised—not admitted at all as members of the political community, or if admitted that an order of *nobility and aristocracy with the other appendages of an hereditary system should be established* to check and keep them under."

Is it not most extraordinary that the Journal did not discover any one of these *five positions* when it had "*attentively*" read the Message in December? We cannot but congratulate the Editors on their proficiency in the Van Buren tactics. Their great exemplar has long been noted for the facility with which he can prove a position and its opposite from the very same words; and they seem to be in a fair way of attaining to the same enviable notoriety.

CONGRESS.—The Texian war, and the relations between the U. S. and Mexico, have, in some way or other, come up in debate frequently in both Houses of Congress during the last week. It disclosed an alarming state of things—being nothing less than the great probability of a collision between the U. S. and Mexico.

In the House of Representatives the debate arose upon the bill to appropriate a million for the defence of the Western frontier; and upon the documents exhibited to show the necessity of the appropriation. These consist of a voluminous correspondence between the War Department and Gen. Gaines, in which he is authorized to call for troops to protect the frontier, and if necessary, to take a position at Old Nacogdoches, which is said to be within the Mexican Territory. His orders do not limit him to offensive operations, but authorise him to seek and attack the Mexicans, Indians, or Texians, who may approach our territory with arms in their hands. Mr. Adams, considered the orders to Gen Gaines as an order to levy war without the sanction of Congress. It was, he said, an intention to conquer Texas, to re-establish that slavery which had been abolished by Mexico. He was for no such war, and for no such addition to our territory. Mr. Peyton replied He had heard Mr Adams with astonishment and mortification. He commented with severity upon the introduction of the slave question into such a debate. Mr. Thompson of S. C was for making an immediate appropriation. He had been informed by a gentleman of high character, just returned from a residence in Texas, that the prospect of a war with this country was the most common topic of conversation; that Mexican officers of high standing habitually talked of the easy conquest of Louisiana; that nothing more was necessary than to approach the State, and proclaim emancipation, and the work would be accomplished by the slaves. Santa Anna, he said, was within four days distance of New Orleans. He said, in allusion to the remarks of Mr. Adams, that he had been charged with negotiating away Texas, in 1819, for the purpose of preventing its addition to the slave-holding interest. Mr. Adams replied, that that Treaty settling the boundary between Mexico and the U. S. was drawn up under the express directions of Mr. Monroe; that he, (Mr. A.) was the last man in the Cabinet who assented to the boundary fixed in the treaty. That, by direction of Mr. Monroe, he took it to Gen. Jackson, who was then in the city, and asked him if it ought to be signed with that boundary, and he said, yes. Mr. A. then reluctantly assented to it. [The President, through the Globe, denies all recollection of this; but Mr. Adams re-affirmed it, and stated the place &c.]

Mr. Williams, of Ken., was in favor of defending the frontier, and upon any aggression by Santa Anna, "*to conquer his forces and cut off his head;*" which he would do upon the slightest possible pretext.

Many other members spoke, and whilst nearly all were in favor of making any necessary appropriation for *defence*, a war with Mexico, or any aggression which might lead to a war, was deprecated as the most serious calamity. The bill finally passed, 146 to 3, and was sent to the Senate.

In the Senate, the principal debate on the subject arose on the presentation, by Mr. Preston, of several memorials from Philadelphia, praying Congress to recognize the independence of Texas. Mr. Preston spoke of the great interest felt in the cause of the Texians; he trusted in God they might succeed But believing that no action of Congress could be had on the subject, he moved to lay the memorials on the table. It was now known, he said, that Santa Anna had declared that his conquering banner should be placed on the capitol at Washington. Whether the threat was serious, or in a mere spirit of bravado, we ought to be forewarned and forearmed, &c. Mr. Porter called for the authority for the above threat, when Mr. Walker of Miss. stated that he had received a letter from a gentleman in Mexico, who was well known to many of the Senators, containing the following paragraph:

"Just before General Santa Ana left on his Northern campaign, he was at Tacubaya. The British and French ministers called upon him. He said he intended to drive the Texians across the Red river, and if they were defended there by the troops of the United States, he would drive them to Washington; and, turning to Mr. Pakenham, (the British minister,) he added, 'Yes I will drive them to Washington, and strip the laurels from Gen. Jackson, and burn the Capitol, as your countrymen once did,' and said it would, nevertheless, be a little something like the march of Napoleon to Moscow."

Mr. Porter ridiculed this letter, which he said looked more like one of Baron Munchausen's stories than any thing he had lately heard. Mr. Walker replied and vouched for the accuracy of the writer, *as well as of the information he gave.*—The memorials were finally laid on the table.

The following Message has been transmitted to both Houses:

WASHINGTON, MAY 10, 1836.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that the four instalments under our treaty with France have been paid to the agent of the United States. In communicating this satisfactory termination of our controversy with France, I feel assured that both Houses of Congress will unite with me in desiring and believing that the anticipations of a restoration of the ancient cordial relations between the two countries, expressed in my former messages on this subject, will be speedily realized. No proper exertion of mine shall be wanting to efface the remembrance of those misconceptions that have temporarily interrupted the accustomed intercourse between them.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Public Lands.—The Senate's bill to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, was taken up in the House, and a strong effort made by the Van Buren members to refer it, so as to prevent its being acted on this session, which was resisted by the Whigs. A long debate ensued, which was not concluded at the last dates.

On Friday last, the National Intelligencer says, the *Races* were so attractive that neither House of Congress could get a quorum. The Senate immediately adjourned in consequence, but the House passed no less than *seventy* private bills to a third reading. About 90 members were present.

Editorial Change.—We learn from unquestionable authority, that *Joshua W. Cochran*, a thorough-going Whig, and a gentleman of talents, has purchased Mr. *Loring's* Printing Establishment in Wilmington, and will give a decided tone to that hitherto neutral paper. Mr. *Loring* is to come to this City, to take charge of the Standard.—*Raleigh Register.*

Hear ye Representatives in Congress from the old States! Hearken to the voice of the oracle which foretels your destiny, if ye be not wise in time! The Detroit Free Press, the organ of the Spoils party in Michigan, cries out against the passage of Mr. Clay's Land Bill, and predicts its defeat—arguing against present action upon it in the following terms:

"When both Michigan and Arkansas shall become members of the Union, *the new States will be strong enough in the Senate* to defeat any measure which may be injurious to their interests, if not *powerful enough* to accomplish what will promote them. It is highly important for the new States that Mr Clay's bill, now before Congress, should be defeated."

POSTSCRIPT.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TEXAS.—Col. A Houston of the Texian Army, arrived at New Orleans on the 8th in the Steamer Caspian, confirms the news of Gen Houston's victory, and furnishes a list of the Mexican Officers killed and taken. Gen. Coss was believed to be killed but not found. Santa Anna is among the prisoners—he has proposed that his army should lay down their arms—Texian Independence be acknowledged, the expence of the war be paid by Mexico, and himself to remain as a hostage. Gen. Houston had issued orders that a further advance of the Mexican army should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Anna and all the prisoners. Report of the terms of peace were not official, but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the army.

DISTRESSING NEWS.—The papers by the Southern mail add to the melancholy interest felt in the Creek hostilities. Col. White, Delegate in Congress from Florida, arrived in Charleston from Augusta, states that there is no longer a doubt of a Creek war. It was said at Columbus that 50 families had been murdered, and 2000 people had fled to Columbus for protection.

The state of that frontier is most disastrous.—There are not 500 effective men between the Creek and Seminole lines, and all Florida will be devastated, if the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia do not send mounted men to the Florida line and to Tallahassee. The Seminoles are advancing on Tallahassee. The Creeks will be forced on it. Gen. Scott is in 'summer quarters.'

Col White has sent an express to Gen. Scott, and made an appeal to the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia to send mounted men.

Another gentleman left Columbus on the 10th inst. says that the number known to be killed was 11, including Col. Flournoy. A man, his child and servant, were killed, and the wife wounded, while on their way to Columbus, about 11 miles from that place. The time had passed when the Indians said they would burn that town. They are supposed to have obtained, from plantations which they have destroyed, from 20 to 30,000 bushels of corn. A child, too young to tell its name, was found on the road, probably deserted by its parents.

MARRIED,

In Sampson County, on Tuesday 10th inst. by the Rev. Thomas R. Owen, Mr. HENRY B. BEATTY of Cumberland, to Miss ELIZA JANE, eldest Daughter of Col. Thomas K. Morisey.

At Wilmington, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McNeill, JONA. A. BARRY, to MARY STEADMAN, daughter of Gen. James Owen, both of that place.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 14th, Steamer Cherendon, with Dry Goods, Ploughs, &c. for W. McIntyre, Dr. T. J. Jordan, Dr. B Robinson, J. Kyle, Geo. C. McNeill, Jas. Mahoney, W. Prior and G. W. Ragland & Co., of this place; and for W. Murphy, A. Wicker, Lash & Brothers, Lash & Co., Troy & Drake, J. B. Troy, W. & J. L. Moring, Peter Adams, E. F. Rockwell, Kelly & Gaitley, R. Nichols & Co., R. A. Burton, W. Lindley & Brothers and A. J. Hill, of the interior.

Also, on the 13th, steamer John Walker, with Goods for Charles T. Haigh, Joseph Baker, Willkings & Belden, G. & L. Hurlbutt, and Thomas Sandford & Co., of this place; and for A. H. Hargrave, J. P. Mabry, S. & J. L. Hargrave, A. H. Lindsay, Lindsay & Hunt, S N. Porter, George Riley, J. Conrad, R. A. Burton, W. Underwood, J. M. & J. Allen, T. Allen & Co., G. Milligan, Albut & Stith, Thomas McNeely, John Morrison, Michael Brown, Hughs & McGee, Charles Fisher, Dobson, Coarts & Waugh, H. M & J. A. Waugh, Courts, Waugh & Co., Waugh & Co., J. C. Palmer, Daniel H Cress, Gibson & Nelson, J. & J. S. Nelson, A. Wicker, Benton Utley, and Henshaw & Pugh, of the interior.

Also, on the 16th, Steamer Henrietta, with Post Boy in Tow, with goods for C. P. Mallett, G. W. McDonald, Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, J. G. & J. H. Cook, P. P. Johnson, E. J. Hale, Mrs. Shackelford, A. Graham, of this place, and for E. McCallum, J. Cowles, Roberts & Johnson, Turner & Hughs, A. McLean, Dusenberry & McRorie, J. Worth & Co. Jonathan Worth, W. T. & T. C. Smith, Holmes & Bunting, Siler & Allbright, G. W. Brown, Golding & Breedlove, and Benton Clemons, of the interior.

Also, on the 18th, steamer John Walker, with Goods for Charles T. Haigh, Curtis & Myrover, James Mahoney, Covington J. Orrell, T. Cochran, Stark & Pearce, Willkings & Belden, Jos. Baker, and John Huske & Son, of this place; and for Williams, Haywood & Co., Mebane & Moring, Haywood & Little, W. H. Haywood, and Dr. Hill, of the interior.

Wagon for Sale

A FIRST rate four horse WAGON and GEAR, for sale by J. G. & J. H. COOK.

May 18, 1836. 98-4w.

DIED,

In this place, on the 11th instant, in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. LYDIA BADGER, of Raleigh, relict of the late Thomas Badger, Esq.—If unostentatious piety, social virtue, and a heart alive to the active charities of life, be claims on the affection of those whom she has left behind, the deceased will long live in the memory of her acquaintance.—*Newbern Spectator.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 19.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	47 a 50
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 14
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	13½ a 14½	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton, new	15 a 16	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5½ a 6	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	18 a 20

Shocco Springs.

HAVING applied to the celebrated Doctor MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, Professor of Chemistry, &c., for an analysis of the Water of Shocco Springs, he has, after much care, sent me the following statement of its mineral qualities:

Carbonic acid or fixed air in a Pint of water	2 2 15
Oxygen gas,	12.105
Nitrogen gas,	3 23.85

It also holds in solution
Muriate of Magnesia,
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts)
Carbonate of Lime; and
Sulphate of Lime.

It may therefore, be classed among the Acidulous and Saline Waters, and recommended as deobstruent and corroborant.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 13.

Montague's Balm,

AN INDIAN REMEDY FOR THE TOOTHACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy for pain and preservation of the Teeth, has induced the Subscriber to offer it to the American public. Arrangements have been made to supply Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns of the United States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering and likely to suffer with that most harrassing of all aches, (Toothache) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate, permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons in various sections of the country that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the woods.

☞All applications for agencies, or orders for the Balm will receive prompt attention, if addressed to the subscriber, or to HOLDERBY & McPHEETERS, Petersburg, Virginia

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, May 10

I plugged a tooth for a Lady in Petersburg, which, from its very sensitive condition, I was unable to shape the cavity so as to retain the plug; and after two or three trials, I recommended the use of Montague's Balm, which so deadened the surface of the cavity as to enable me to shape it perfectly, and plug the tooth permanently.

S. M. SHEPHERD, *Dentist.*

Petersburg, 3d Jan. 1836.

Milton, N Carolina.

Say to friend Montague that 31 or 32 bottles of Balm are now sold, and that it is becoming known and valued. N B. SEABROOK.

N. B.—The article seems to be thought efficacious in healing soreness of the teeth, and arresting or preventing decay.

Richmond, November.

Dear Sir: You will send us immediately a box of your Balm. We have not had a bottle since we last wrote you, and have daily applications for it. Yours, EUSTACE & TEMPLE.

Gentlemen: We received a week since, 71 Bottles of Montague's Balm, which you forwarded to our agency. One bottle was broken and entirely lost.

I have no doubt but the sale of the Balm in this section of country will be very considerable.—Within the week past we have made sale of 12 bottles; and some who have used it have found almost instantaneous relief; and spoke of the value of the Balm in the highest terms. At any rate there is now being a very general experiment made, and I hope the Balm may sustain the high character given it by others.

In haste, yours, respectfully.

Salisbury, N. C. Feb. 23, 1836.

Montague's Balm, an Indian Cure for the Tooth ache.

From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Editor of the Carolinian has been appointed agent in Salisbury for the sale of this valuable medicine. From the numerous and highly respectable testimonials from persons who have experienced its healing effects for the most excruciating of all the "pains that flesh is heir to," which accompany the medicine, we cannot too earnestly press its importance upon the attention of the afflicted.—*Carolinian.*

Liberty, Va, Feb. 1836.

Dear Sir. We have just opened a box of the Balm for the Teeth, and sold 26 bottles, which have given general satisfaction. No doubt, it will sell well here. Yours respectfully,

DAVIS & PHILLIPS.

FROM DR. E. R. CALHOUN.

Abbeville, S. C, March 21, 1836.

Dear Sir—I wish you to ship two gross, or more if you can spare it, of your balm. You may expect me to make a strong pull on you in a short time, for as its reputation increases I shall spare no pains in its management. If you should feel disposed to sell the right of this State and all South of this place, inform me your terms. I wish you at any rate to give me the refusal, whenever you feel disposed to make that kind of a trade. I remain yours,

E. R. CALHOUN.

We invite the attention of all persons afflicted with that most excruciating complaint the Toothache, to the Advertisement of Mr. Montague, published in to day's paper. We have a guarantee in the high standing and respectability of Mr. Montague, (with whom we are acquainted,) that his medicine is not one of those thousand empiricisms which are constantly palmed upon the credulity of the public. In addition to the many testimonials which he has furnished of its efficacy, we will state a fact which comes under our own knowledge. A Lady of this village had been suffering for several weeks with tooth-ache, and was immediately and permanently relieved by an application of the Balm.—*Boydton Va. Expositor.*

Persons whose orders have been received, may be assured that supplies will be forwarded as soon as they can be shipped.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.
October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63 tf.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 22tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he has just received his Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Crockery, &c.

Which he will sell low at wholesale or retail.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
South East Corner Market Square.
March 15, 1836. 80-tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir*:—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*
Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.
All New York City Inspection. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & Co.
March 21. 81-*tf.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.
Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gagger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 55-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
July 21, 1835. 46tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*
96-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.
Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 *tf*

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER
Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
March 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.
Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

LIME.

80 CASKS for sale by
W. S. LATTA.
April 28, 1836. 86-4w

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertige; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the *"Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,"* for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company.
February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road —and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. (81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)
Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention

J. W. POWELL.
April 7, 1836. 83 6m

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by
April 13. JOHN MUNN.

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Scinatica, or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones. Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Chronic Catarrh, Headache, proceeding from an acrid humour; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicious treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate, but for a general remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause,* THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents: in short to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine, which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants, sufficient to answer any indication in disease, or to cure any curable disorder!—and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their *healing* on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicine upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The *congeniality, efficiency* and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of chronic disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill-treatment? And can a doubt exist, that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over those which the *pride* and the *art* of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA," acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended.

The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public; but in that short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In Rheumatisms and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief.

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner. From these principles its operation may be understood.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified, and it has been used with wonderful success as a *Spring* and *Fall purifier*, by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a *diet drink* is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the sirups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

Charleston, Nov. 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism, occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st.*

Charleston, March 27, 1832.

I was seized, about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 4 months and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit. On the 16th of February last, at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I consider myself perfectly well

WM. TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

New York, Sept 10, 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs. Physic & Beach, when, after repeated salivations to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bottles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material benefit. Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of The Indian's Panacea, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort.—To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became perfectly well in the course of two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above sirup.

WM. HINHAN.

Charleston, July 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ancle joint. Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit. In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure.

MARGARET A. WEST, *Meeting st.*

For sale by

HIRAM ROBINSON, M. D., Agent,
Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.—80-6m.

MILL IRON'S &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street, below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

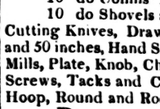
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well-situated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.
October 1, 1835. 57tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do
500 bushels Alum do
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd qualities,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do.
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12,

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 28 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Mount
Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

James H. Jarman & others, vs. Zechariah Davis & others. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bartholomew Colley and his wife Winnifred, Nimrod W. Long and his wife Catharine, and Malachi Davis are not residents of this State: *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made for three months in some newspaper in this State, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, and answer or plead to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of March, 1836.

[86-3m] JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*